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APPENDIX G

Dictionary pages regarding “Unitary” and “Unit”

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE
COLLEGE
DICTIONARY

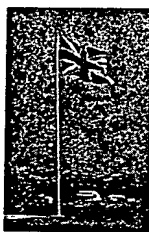
THIRD EDITION

on·ar·y



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

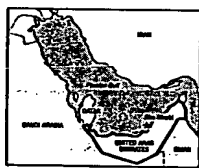
Boston • New York



Union Jack



unitard



United Arab Emirates

union. 3. Unionist. One loyal to the federal government during the Civil War. — *un'lon·ls'tic* *adj.*
un·lon·ize (yoon'ya-niz') *v.* -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. — *tr.* 1. To organize into a labor union. 2. To cause to join a labor union. — *intr.* To organize or join a labor union. — *un'lon·l·za'tion* (ya-ni-zā'shon) *n.* — *un'lon·l·z'er* *n.*
union Jack *n.* 1. A flag consisting entirely of a union. 2. Union Jack. The flag of the United Kingdom.
union label *n.* An identifying mark attached to a product indicating it has been produced by members of a trade union.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (sō've-ēt', -it, sōv'ē-, sō've-ēt') *n.* Commonly called Soviet Union or Russia (rūsh'ə). A former country of E Europe and N Asia with coastlines on the Baltic and Black seas and the Arctic and Pacific oceans; estab. in Dec. 1922. In Dec. 1991 it was officially dissolved into a number of independent republics.
union shop *n.* A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required either to be union members or to join the union within a specified time after being hired.
union suit *n.* A one-piece undergarment combining shirt and long pants.
un·nlp·a·rous (yoo-nlp'ar-əs) *adj.* 1. Producing only one egg or offspring at a time. 2. Bot. Forming a single axis at each branching, as certain flower clusters.
un·nlp·er·son·al (yoo-nlp'ər-sən-əl) *adj.* Manifested as or existent in the form of only one person: a *unipersonal spirit*.
un·nlp·o·lar (yoo-nlp'ō-lar) *adj.* 1. Having, acting by means of, or produced by a single magnetic or electric pole. 2. Biol. Having a single fibrous process. Used of a neuron. — *un·nlp·o·lar'ly* (-pō-lār'li-tē, -pō-) *adv.*
un·nlp·o·tent (yoo-nlp'ō-tənt) *adj.* Capable of developing into only one type of cell or tissue.
un·nique (yoo-nēk') *adj.* 1. Being the only one of its kind. 2. Having an equal or equivalent; unparalleled. 3. a. Characteristic of a particular category, condition, or locality: a *problem unique to coastal areas*. b. Informal. Unusual; extraordinary. [Fr. < Ofr. < Lat. *unicus*. See *ol-no·**.] — *un·nique'ly* *adv.* — *un·nique'ness* *n.*

Usage Note: In the most recent survey the sentence *Her designs are quite unique in today's fashion scene* was unacceptable to 80 percent of the Usage Panel. Critical objections to the comparison and degree modification of absolute terms such as *unique* date to the 18th century and have been applied to a wide group of adjectives, including *equal*, *fatal*, *omnipotent*, *parallel*, *perfect*, and *unanimous*. According to the standard argument, such words denote properties that a thing either does or does not have but cannot have to a qualifiable degree. Thus if *unique* is properly used to mean "without equal or equivalent," something either is unique or it isn't, and phrases such as *very unique* and *more unique* can only betray a weakening of the sense to mean something like "unusual" or "distinctive." A reputable writer, however, might say that a painting is unique and mean that it is worthy of inclusion in a class by itself according to certain implicit but generally accepted criteria. Thus a legitimately unique painting might be one that realizes an unparalleled aesthetic vision but not one that is rendered only in pigments whose names begin with the letter o. Given this understanding, it is not inherently impossible to think of uniqueness as a matter of degree, in the sense that one painting may be more or less worthy of inclusion in a class by itself than some other. • What is troubling about the use of *unique* by copywriters, for example, is that in such writing uniqueness is claimed for a restaurant in virtue of some trivial properties of its decor or menu, for example. Though it may be true that such properties render a restaurant *logically* unique, they do not constitute legitimate grounds for putting it into a class by itself according to the criteria ordinarily invoked when things are sorted into classes. But it is not surprising that *unique* should lend itself to promiscuous modification and comparison; for once it is granted that uniqueness can be claimed for any product or service that is somehow distinctive from all its competitors, it is inevitable that an increase in uniqueness will be seen in every minor innovation. See Usage Note at *Infinite*.

un·nlp·sex (yoo-nlp'seks') *adj.* 1. Designed for or suitable to both sexes: *unisex clothing*. 2. Not distinguished or distinguishable on the basis of sex: a *unisex look*. — *n.* Elimination or absence of sexual distinctions, esp. in dress.
un·nlp·sex·u·al (yoo-nlp'sēk'shoo-əl) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to only one sex. 2. Having only one type of sexual organ; not a hermaphrodite. 3. Bot. Having either stamens or pistils but not both. 4. Unisex. — *un·nlp·sex·u·al'ly* (-āl'li-tē) *adv.*
un·nlp·son (yoo-nlp'sən, -zən) *n.* 1. Mus. a. Identity of pitch; the interval of a perfect prime. b. The combination of parts at the same pitch or in octaves. 2. The act or an instance of speaking the same words simultaneously by two or more speakers. 3. An instance of agreement; concord. — *idiom.* In *unison*. 1. In complete agreement; harmonizing exactly. 2. At the same time; at once. [ME < Ofr. < Med.Lat. *unisonus*, in unison < LLat., monotonous; Lat. *uni-*, uni- + Lat. *sonus*, sound; see *swen·**.]

un·nlt (yoo'nlt) *n.* 1. An individual, a group, a structure, or other entity regarded as an elementary constituent of a whole. 2. A group regarded as a distinct entity within a larger group. 3. a. A mechanical part or module. b. An entire apparatus or the equipment that performs a specific function. 4. A precise quantity in terms of which the magnitudes of other quantities of the same kind can be stated. 5. *Medic.* The quantity of a drug or other agent necessary to produce a specific effect. 6. a. A fixed amount of scholastic study used in calculating academic credits, usu. measured in hours of formal instruction or laboratory work. b. A section of an academic course focusing on a selected theme: a *unit on Native Americans*. 7. The number immediately to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic numeral system. 8. *Math.* The lowest positive whole number. [Back-formation < UNITRY.]

Unit. *abbr.* 1. Unitarian. 2. Unitarianism.

un·nlt·tard (yoo'nlt-tārd') *n.* A one-piece tight-fitting leotard and tights combination, sometimes with foot straps. [UN- + (LEO)TARD.]

Un·nlt·tar'li·an (yoo'nlt-tār'ē-an) *n.* 1. An adherent of Unitarian Universalism. 2. A monotheist who is not a Christian. 3. A Christian who is not a Trinitarian. [< NLat. *unitarius*, monotheist < Lat. *unitās*, unity. See *unrry*.] — *Un·nlt·tar'li·an* *adj.* — *Un·nlt·tar'li·an·lsm* *n.*

Unitarian Universalism *n.* A religious association of Christian origin that has no official creed and that considers God universal, salvation universal, and reason and conscience the criteria for belief and practice. — *Unitarian Universalist* *adj.* & *n.*

un·nlt·tar'y (yoo'nlt-tēr'ē) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a unit. 2. Having the nature of a unit; whole. 3. Based on or characterized by one or more units. — *un·nlt·tar'ly* *adv.*

unit character *n.* *Genet.* A character inherited in accordance with Mendel's law of segregation.

unit cost *n.* The cost of a given unit of a product.

un·nlt·e (yoo-nlt') *v.* *un·nlt·ed*, *un·nlt·ing*, *un·nlt·es*. — *tr.* 1. To bring together so as to form a whole. 2. To combine (people) in interest, attitude, or action. 3. To join (a couple) in marriage. 4. To cause to adhere. 5. To have or demonstrate in combination: *She unites common sense with vision*. — *intr.* 1. To become or seem to become joined, formed, or combined into a unit. 2. To join and act together in a common purpose or endeavor. See *Syns* at *Join*. 3. To be or become bound together by adhesion. [ME *uniten* < Lat. *unire*, *uniri* < *unus*, one. See *ol-no·**.]

un·nlt·ed (yoo-nlt'ēd) *adj.* 1. Combined into a single entity. 2. Concerned with or resulting from mutual action. 3. Being in harmony; agreed. — *un·nlt·ed·ly* *adv.* — *un·nlt·ed·ness* *n.*

Un·nlt·ed Arab Emir·ates (yoo-nlt'ēd ār'ab i-mir'its, ēm'ar-). Formerly *Tru·cial O·man* (trōō'shal ō-mān') A country of E Arabia, a federation of seven sheikdoms on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; formed in 1971. Cap. Abu Dhabi. Pop. 980,000.

United Arab Republic. 1. A former union of Egypt and Syria from 1958 to 1961. Yemen joined the union in 1958, thus creating the *United Arab States*. 2. See *Egypt*.

United Kingdom or United Kingdom of Great Brit·ain and Northern Ire·land (brit'ēn, ir'land). Commonly called *Great Britain* or *Britain*. A country of W Europe comprising England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Beginning with the kingdom of England, it was created by three acts of union: with Wales (1536), Scotland (1707), and Northern Ireland (1800). Cap. London. Pop. 55,648,994.

United Nations. An international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace and economic development.

United States or United States of Amer·i·ca (ə-mēr'i-kə). A country of central and NW North America with coastlines on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It includes the noncontiguous states of AK and HI and various island territories in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Cap. Washington DC. Pop. 249,632,692.

un·nlt·tve (yoo'nlt-tiv, yoo-nlt'-) *adj.* Serving to unite.

un·nlt·ize (yoo'nlt-tiz') *tr.v.* -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. 1. To separate, classify, or package in discrete units. 2. To make into a single unit. — *un·nlt·l·za'tion* (yoo'nlt-ti-zā'shon) *n.*

unit price (pri'sing) *n.* The pricing of goods on the basis of cost per unit of measure.

unit rule *n.* A rule holding that a state's entire vote must go to the candidate preferred by the majority of that state's delegates in a Democratic Party national convention.

un·nlt·ty (yoo'nlt-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The state or quality of being one; singleness. 2. The state or quality of being in accord; harmony. 3. a. The combination or arrangement of parts into a whole; unification. b. A combination or union thus formed. 4. Singleness or constancy of purpose or action; continuity. 5. a. An ordering of all elements in a work of art or literature so that each contributes to a unified aesthetic effect. b. The effect thus produced. 6. One of the three principles of dramatic structure derived by French neoclassicists from Aristotle's *Poetics*, stating that a drama should have but one plot, which should take place in a single day and be confined to a single locale. 7. *Math.* a. The number 1. b. See *Identity* el-